LOUP CITY, - . NEBRASKA

Ingenious But Not Inventive. Women have great ingenuity in adapting old contrivances to new ends, but little power for inventions. The patent office at Washington contains, to be sure, many models from feminine hands, some useful and some fantastic.. For example, one woman who wished to combine gardening and poultry-raising invented an anti-scratching appliance for the feet of her hens; but it is to be feared the condition of the feathered flock suffered from lack of their customary relish of worms. Most of the popular and effective conveniences of personal and domestic life have been made by men. A woman can do more things with a hairpin than a man could ever accomplish. She will pick a lock, extract a bean from a baby's ear or nose, run a string into a curtain, hang a picture or button her boots with the useful hairpin. But in spite of the frantic demand for a practicable pocket, she has not invented one; and she still washes and wipes by hand the family dinner dishes. A woman's ability to make the best of things as they are is a distinct characteristic of the sex, says Youth's Companten. It would be sadly missed if it were to be supplanted by even a high order of original inventiveness. For this easy, rapid adaptation of inadequate means to desired ends is applied by a woman not only to the machinery of the household, but to the human forces among which she lives. The ingenious wife adapts even a clumsy husband and an inexperienced cook to the production of domestic harmony.

A Reasonable Expranation.

Henry James is credited with the remark that he "never heard an American weman say 'thank you.' " We conjecture, says Chicago Tribune, that on one or more occasions Mr. James has risen in a crowded car and offered a seat to some woman who did not say "thank you" for the reason that she recognized him by his printed portraits and knew she would not have time to say: "Sensible in a high degree, although it should be observed. perhaps, that in the domain of the intellectual there should not be needed the propulsive effect of a motive as a stimulus to the process of realization in the abstract, apart from an implied ebligation willingly assumed, and not wholly conventional, even though it may be the result of unconscious volition, or, to express the thought in terms less vague and elusive, and an anticipated quid pro quo-dismissing all this, I say, as shadowy and unreal, and subjecting the ponderable residuum to such analysis as we may, with such crude materials as we have at hand, for in the realm of the imagination there will be found the crucible of the alchemist, quite as real and substantial, albeit composed of substances not existent on the material plane," etc.

Liang Tung Yen, the new Chinese minister to the United States, is a pretty good business man, according to the stories of some of his old classmates at Yale. When he was in college he was closely associated with a set of young fellows, ten in all, who the combination to the safe, had about the same allowance each month, \$100. All the checks came at ence, and after a day or so every member of the set was "strapped." Liang anally solved the difficulty. The checks were all pooled, and each \$100 was to last the coterie three days. For exactly three days one man had to pay all the expenses of the ten. Thereafter, every one was able to get through the month without being in danger of starvation.

Arkansas is one of the states that has entered upon a vigorous crusade and the fact is much to her credit. The governor has just signed a bill enacted by the legislature which imposes a fine of \$100 to \$1,000 and imprisonment for one year on anyone guilty of drawing a knife or pistol. St. Joseph. Mo., is a town which is also determined to put a stop to such practices. The commissioner of police offers liberal rewards to men who make the most arrests and who secure the greatest number of convictions of "gun toters." These are wholesome examples, says Troy Times, and might be widely imitated to the advantage of the public and to the lessening of

Some of the justices of the lower courts in New York where the wearing of gowns on the bench has lately been introduced, are rebelling against them. One of the solemn judges is quoted as exclaiming that he'd be durned if he would submit to it, or words to that effect. And yet the judicial gown is a rather imposing garment, and it sometimes covers less becoming array. Let their honors submit to it, suggests Troy Times, and think goodness that they don't have to wear wigs!

The St. Louis clergyman who in an address to the girl graduates of Forest Park university warned them against drifting on the sea of social life is not likely to be an admirer of bridge

By the time he gets back to Japan Gen. Kuroki is going to realize that there are some things worse than war.

The bituminous coal fields of Alabama cover an ares of 8,660 square

Loup City Northwestern GRAFT AND GRAFTER

ONE LITTLE HOMELY WORD THAT CONVEYS MUCH.

MANY HUMBUGS IN DISGUISE

Human Nature Much the Same in All Ages People Easily Deluded Inte Making Poor Invest-

Cant phrases have been invented, and words more noted for their force than elegance, have become popular as expressive of common things. In all that is slang, it is doubtful if there is any better word than "graft." Long before Chaucer indited what would now be called "pigeon English," witty dreeks and Romans indulged in their aesthestic forms of vulgar expression. and there can be little doubt that good old Socrates impressed Plato and some of his other pupils with pungent idioms, and in turn was called by Aristophanes an impious old grafter.

It is quite evident that "graft" has a place among euphonius words, and conveys an idea plainly and tersely. The famous Barnum, who said something about the people anxious to be humbugged had a pretty good idea of human nature, and made the most out of his knowledge. The business man of to-day does not ignore the gullibility of the masses, and yearly millions of dollars are spent in printers' ink to convey to the people various kinds of information that will stimulate the letting go of dollars for the benefit of the grafter.

Pick up a copy of any current Sunday newspaper, farm journal, religious publication, magazine or other periodical and look over its pages! Graft is evident in each and every one. It is covered under the guise of artistic advertising. Thousands of cure-alls, wonderful discoveries, great bargains from bankrupt sales, exceptional chances for investment and Lord knows whatrot, beams from the pages to catch the eyes of the person who has not received sufficient lessons in the "school of graft." The people like to be fooled. There seems to be more or less avarice in the makeup of most men, and women, too. The getting of something of value for little or nothing is a common offer to gather in the dollars for the benefit of the grafter.

For a few years a young man with ambition and a liking for work struggled along in the mercantile line in a large central western city. He decided to enlarge. He needed money. A splendid scheme presented itself. Why not get dollars needed to carry on a big business from the people? They needed a chance for investment. He was just the fellow to help 'em out. He organized a big cooperative concern. He advertised broadcast. frankly recognizing, in the background Told of the wonderful possiblities of is retrograding, and even farm values of consciousness, the simulacrum of his business, and lo! the dollars rolled near it are lowering, while poorer land his way by the hundreds of thousands. Soon the government ended his game. He was charged with using The answer is plain. A dozen years the mails to defraud. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were lost by real estate went to the top notch. those who invested in his "coopera- Keeping pace with the boom the tive society." Many similar schemes are up for consideration day after day. The people never tire of them. Just like buying a lottery ticket. There is a chance to win, and as long as the

> The wise man, be he farmer or doctor, stockman or storekeeper, will avoid jumping at such chances for investment. Look out for the cooperative organizer. Beware of the grafters who want to interest you in their business affairs, and at the same time hold

> > D. M. CARR. AGAINST PREMIUM GRAFT.

Laws Passed by Some States Prohibiting Prizes in Packages of Foodstuffs.

Some classes of people when they wish to purchase goods, look more after so-called bargains than quality, and quite often the bargains prove expensive. It seems that the getting of something for nothing is attractive to the average person. Of late years there has grown up a practice among manufacturers of staple articles, particularly in the food line, of giving a against the use of concealed weapons. | prize with each package of their goods. It is apparent that there is an inclination towards gambling in the makeup of most people, and this spirit is appealed to largely by the giver of prizes. The purchaser seems to overlook the fact that he receives nothing other than he pays for. Whatever article is given as a premium represents so much money value and certainly the manufacturer does not lose by the operation. The value of what is given must be made up by either the retailer or the consumer, and it is generally the consumer who pays the

Retail grocers, as well as the people in general, have cause to be thankful to the lawmakers of some states for making it illegal to place premiums in packages of foodstuffs. Such a law is now in force in the state of Nebraska. Premium and prize giving has been a cause of trouble and disturbance, and has resulted in the making of inferior goods, palming off their poor productions, relying more upon the prize given to secure trade than the merit of goods. The wise house wife in whatever state she may live will be careful to discriminate between quality, and quality backed up by prizes. It is well when you buy articles in the food line to avoid buying anything which has a prize attachment. You are compelled to not alone pay for the goods that you require, but the prize as well.

Time to Awaken.

Any plan devised that tends toward greater business centralization makes easier the building up of harmful combinations. During the past ten years billions of dollars have been sent to the large cities by the resident of rural communities, and these billions have been used in building up trusts that work against the best interests of the masses who reside in agricultural sections. Is it not time to awaken to the dangers of sending

WEALTH CONCENTRATION EVIL.

Operation of Injurious Trusts Can Be Curtailed by Efforte of the Masses.

An evil that at present is receiving more than ordinary attention in the press is the concentration of vast amounts of money in the hands of corporations. The accumulation of wealth by individuals when controlled by natural law, will inevitably become divided. The millionaire who has a family, at his death will apportion to each member a share of his wealth. Even though these divisions may be increased by work and by speculation and investment by the children, they in return will divide the accumulations among their offspring and eventually, it matters not how great the fortunes of any one of the family may become, it is only a matter of time until there is a scattering of the money, and a great portion of it will pass from the members of the family. On the other hand, corporation methods mean the building of a system that prevents the operation of the natural law. In other words corporations are machines that work continuously, and when one part is broken it is replaced by a new one. Thus the accumulation goes on. The death of Rockefeller will not result in a discontinuance of the Standard Oil company; the death of the present stockholders of any of the large trust companies, banks or insurance companies will make little difference in their existence. All will go ahead.

The safeguards of corporations in many cases are excellent. But the inclination to control trade by the crushing out of smaller concerns and the destruction of legitimate competition and the controlling of prices, seems against public policy. All classes are compelled to pay prices dictated by these trusts for the goods produced. Each year finds new combinations to control trade. It is the centralization of capital that makes such operations possible. The person who assists in concentrating money in arge financial centers does his part toward helping along such combines. is only by individual action on the part of every small producer and laborer in the country that conditions can be changed. Stand by every home industry and do your part toward keeping money in circulation at home, and thus bring about conditions that will make the operations of trusts and combinations impossible.

SCIENCE OF TOWN KILLING.

Unwise Booming and Maintaining Exorbitant Prices an Effective Way.

There is a county seat town in one of the central western states that has a population of about 3,000. It is surrounded by one of the richest farming countries. For years this town has been at a standstill. If anything it some 20 miles away is advancing. Why should such a condition exist?

ago there was a boom. With the boom prices of products in that town went up. There was a collapse in real estate values, but the merchants remained, and kept up the high-price habit. That is they w. nted more than proposition looks good, the grafter an equitable share of rofit. Another town was started 20 miles away. Some of the farmers went there. It was found that the merchants were selling goods at a lower price. The stockbuyer and the grainbuyer paid a few cents a hundred more for their purchases. The habit of trading at the new town grew. The business men of the old town couldn't learn a lesson. Before they knew it their customers were leaving them. So it has been since then. The merchants have been plodding along. The money that should be retained in the town went elsewhere. Much of it went to build up the competing town.

Mistakes like this one are made frequently. Towns become dead places instead of live ones. In fact, some towns are so dead that the farmers who withdrew their trade from them are suffering in decreased farm values. They take no interest in these places, other than to visit them now and then. Unhealthy booms, unhealthy prices made by the merchants, and which are foolishly maintained. are quite certain to kill a town even though it may be a county seat and have some advantages nearby towns may not have.

Support Home Newspapers.

The country newspaper is a power n the land. Its place can never be filled by the big daily papers or the bulky magazines or agricultural journals. It fills a field entirely its own. It is the barometer of the place in which it is published. Its news pages represent the life of the people, and its advertising pages should reflect the business activity of the town. It is the duty of every good citizen to give his support to the local press. Particularly the business men should patronize it with a view of bettering his trade. It is not money wasted to use advertising space in it. One good merchant in the town who understands how to advertise rightly, can bring trade to the town that will help every other business man in it. But all should do their part, and the storekeeper who does not give his home paper the support it merits is not the wisest kind of a husiness man

Many of the farm journals are devoting considerable space to articles in favor of the proposed parcels post measure. One of the chief arguments employed is that the system would allow the farmers of the land to secure from distant cities through the mails all that they require in the way of merchandise. These same papers decry the trusts that exist to control the prices farmers receive for their produce. In the articles favoring parels post legislation there is no attention called to the fact that a parels post system in America would alow the building up of greater trusts through the centralization of capital in large cities, and would eventually kill the country towns, the mainstay

THREE-QUARTERS OF THE AVER-AGE YIELD IS REPORTED.

THE FARMERS DO NOT LOSE

Increased Prices for Grain More Than Compensates Them for the Decrease in Quantity-Reports from Crep Experts.

Most of the states of the union felt the unusually severe winter of 1906-7. and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn was planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those who passed through the experience. Natur-

ing from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says:

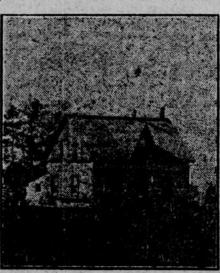
"Excellent progress in the process of converting the crop into marketable commodity has been made. The days have been fairly warm considering the season of the year and while the amount of sunshine per day is less than in an ordinary harvest the grain has matured well. The reports from far and near show that the aggregate yield for the whole grain-growing country is likely to be large, and there are those who assert that the quantity will be equal to about 75 per cent. of that secured last season. The quality will be the important consideration especially in view of the steadily rising markets. Cash wheat in Winnipeg ng from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says: ing markets. Cash wheat in Winnip closed yesterday at \$1.11% per bush Fort William delivery. The cost of freight and handling for wheat strikes an average of lic per bushel for the whole west. This means that the average price to the farmer for contract wheat all over the average country for the strikes. prairie country is exactly \$1 per bushe. The farmers have been looking for th day when dollar wheat would rule and they have it now. Some old wheat is still coming forward from the elevators and a little of last year's crop remains in the hands of the farmers. This nearly all grades up to the contract, and it means a great gain for those who held it. The new wheat is still grading very high when one considers the conditions under which it was produced. Out of 459 cars 828 in two days contained wheat which would answer for delivery en contracts In other words over 300,000 bushels of average of about \$1 per

a most careful purveyor of news, writ

ally the same conditions were preva-lent through the province of Mani-by the inspectors in two days at the close

The proceeds of this field of wheat, grown in western Canada, were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of every acre of land upon which it was grown.

toba. Saskatchewan and Alberta, in of an admittedly unfavorable seaso western Canada, and with from 250,-000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States a large degree of interest was manifest in almost every state of the union, for every state has some representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing amongst the agri- As many of the modern cars contain more than 1,000 bushels and as the freight cultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed in it has been warranted, and



The above is the reproduction of a photograph of the home of a recent settler from Germany, who has been settled in Saskatchewan, western Canada, for two years.

it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. And with what result? It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarter crop is almost absolutely certain. The yield of wheat in 1906 was 95,000,000 bushels; 1907 it will be between 70,000,000 and 80,000,-000. It could not be expected that June-sown grain would mature and ripen in any country. The May-sown ripened, and this is the feature that has proved western Canada's superiority as a grain-growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, faultless one's self.

should not be allowed to sink out of sight at a time when returns from agricultural activity in the west are anxiously awaited. These figures do not take account of the lower grades, of which there were 131 cars. More than one third of these contained milling wheat which would remunerate the farmer a the rate of 33c per bushel on the basis of to-day's closing figures. The balance consisted of low grade stuff which would show great "spreads" in prices.
"The approximate value of the two

days' receipts of wheat, however, would be more than \$400,000 calculating the cainating the cost of freight and handling rate to Fort William is less than 15c per cwt. on most of the wheat which is now coming forward, the estimate of 000 per day among the farmers will no inue for the whole year, of course but that figure is likely to be exceeded before the present rush of wheat to the crop into money may be said to be pro-ceeding in a most satisfactory way and there is no doubt that millions of dollars will have gone into the pockets of the farmers by the time navigation on the lakes closes. Even then only a small proportion of the wheat will have come out. Experience has shown that the railways do not carry very much of the wheat to the Lake Superior ports before the freeze-up comes, and the proportion will probably be smaller than usual this year on account of the lateness of the thrashing season.

"On the whole the prospect is a most cheerful one, the likelihood being that the satisfactory returns for the past few days will be greatly exceeded in the coming six or seven weeks. The fact that wheat of any kind is bound to bring a remunerative price this season is the com-forting feature of the situation and there is no occasion for concern over the possibility of the general quality of the grain being below that of previous years. The high standard of the wheat raised in the west in 1905-1906 was undoubtedly a great advertisement for the country and it would have been well if that excellent record could have been continued but it is not reasonable to expect that 90 grade every year as it was in the years mentioned. If 75 per cent. or even 50 per cent. of this season's yield be up to the contract standard there will be room for congratulation. The west will reap a large return of its investment of in any preceding season, and by so do-ing it will have done its whole duty to those who have placed faith in its fertility and resourcefulness. The breathing spell if it comes will enable the transporthe trade of the country to catch up with some of their obligations and the imnore than offset any inconvenience which will result from a relatively smaller production. The general commercial out-look is bright enough and only depressing factors are due to the position of a few communities widely separated in which there is a small return from the crop.

Sublimity of Forgiveness. George Sand: To forgive a fault in another is more sublime than to be

THE CROPS IN ALBERTA.

conditions in Alberta, Western Canada, in the most southerly 150 miles of the province, state that the fall wheat crop is phenomenal, threshing from 30 to 60 bushels per acre and grading Nos. 1 and 2 northern. The price realized is 75 to 85 cents per bushel. The balance of Alberta north to Edmonton and east to Lloydminsly a dairying beef and pork raising country. The excessive rains in late August and early September delayed ripening of the crop on the heaviest soil, and consequently was considerably damaged on the arrival of fall rosts. On lighter soil the crop was fair to good. On the soil between Calgary and Edmonton spring wheat vas seriously damaged, but will produce a large quantity of low-grade xcellent feed quality, but late-sown

Advices from one who is in close On the Canadian Northern, from touch with the crop and commercial | point 40 miles east of Edmonton to Lloydminster, oats and barley are generally excellent; wheat is somewhat damaged and there is some loss of late-sown oats and barley. South of High river there is an enormous crop. From High river to Edmonton and from Edmonton to Lloydminster there is an average crop of over 50 per cent. of last year and the price is from 50 ter has mostly spring crop. It is large- to 100 per cent. higher than last year. The root crop is excellent and the live stock is in splendid condition.

At the time of writing it is difficult to determine even approximately the quantity of wheat that Central Canada will market this year. The threshers' returns will tell the story. Opinions of experts may well be taken in the meantime. Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the grain exchange, Winnipeg wires: "Expect 70,000,000 bushels wheat, 40,000,000 bushels of it good milling. The crop will realize more proportion will be fed in the straw. ley are 30c, and flax 25c higher. money than last year; wheat and barSAMPLE BALLOTS SENT OUT.

Scaretary of State Furnishes County

Clerks with Form. Lincoln-Secretary of State Junkin mailed sample ballots to the county clerks. These sample ballots are to be used by the clerks as guides in printing the election tickets. The secretary placed the names of the eandidates for regents, for the reason, he said, the railway commission became a part of the state constitution after all the other state officers and therefore should be last on the ballot. The republican state convention placed the railway commissioners in nomination even before the governor and immediately following the nomination of a candidate for the United States senate. At the top of the sample ballot the prohibition comes last, following the socialist, even though the prohihitionists cast 5.106 votes and the socialists only 2,999 at the last election. The law requires the secretary of state to place the candidates on the ticket according to the number of votes cast by the party. That is the party casting the highest number of votes comes first on the ballot, and so on down the line. In the body of the ballot, however, the prohibition party is placed ahead of the socialists. The secretary followed the law in making up the candidates on the ticket and followed the ballot used last year in preparing for the straight party vote at the head of the ballot. J. L. Claffin, a leading prohibitionist, had his attention called to the matter and said no objection would be made by the prohibition party to being last on the head of the ticket.

BRIEF IN RAILROAD CASE.

Attorney General Thompson Filos Same in Federal Court.

Attorney General Thompson has filed his brief in the federal court of appeals in the case wherein the railreads appeal from the decision of Judge Munger, refusing to enjoin the state railway commission from fixing rates on grain and other commodities. The brief follows closely along the lines of the argument in the case before Judge Munger, and the decision of the court in the case. It is maintained that the law and court decisions thereon clearly give the commission the right to fix rates, and that the fixing of rates, being a legislative act, is beyond the province of a court of equity to enjoin. The inquiring into the reasonableness of any rate. it is contended, is a judicial act and could be enjoined; but decisions of federal courts, including those of the supreme court, holding the fixing of rates to be a legislative act, are cited. That the court may enjoin, on a proper showing, the putting into effect of the rate after it is fixed, is admitted, but not the act of fixing the rate. It is therefore urged there is no reason for the granting of a tem- Good positions available for reliable agents porary restraining order pending the appeal or the giving of a bond.

Palmer Loses Postmaster. Central City-Congressman Boyd has notified R. Tooley, republican congressional committeeman for this county, that he has received the resignation of Benj. Colborn from the office of postmaster at Palmer to take effect the first day of next January. Mr. Colborn gives the press of other duties as his reason for giving up the office. The office pays about \$1,000

Cern in Good Condition.

Fairbury-The recent frosts have out the corn fields in shape for fall harvest and farmers are beginning to get busy with this branch of their work. So far there have not been many reports filed on average fields since the harvest started, but former predictions place the average for the entire county at twenty bushels to the acre on a low estimate.

Children Burned to Death.

Tecumseb-A telegram was received here from James H. Cochrane who has been engaged in bridge work near Mitchell, South Dakota, to the effect that his two children, a girl aged three and one-half years and a boy aged eighteen months, burned to death. Beding in a tent caught fire while the mother had gone for a pail of water.

Killed by Collapsing Cave. Elwood-James Brown, a young man about 25 years old, lost his life by hav. ing a cave fall in on him. He was at work for H. R. Phillips, two miles east of town, cementing a cave. Having finished it he went in to take out the props, when the whole top fell in on him, crushing him to death almost in-

Dietrich Buys Hotel.

Hastings-J. D. Mines has sold the proprietorship of the Bostwick hotel to former Senator Dietrich, owner of the building. He will retire about Desember 1.

Insane Woman Hangs Herself. Amherst-Mrs. William Wagner, wife of the barber here, committed suicide by hanging herself to a tree near the site of old Stanley postoffice, which is about two miles from Amherst. She had been mentally unbalanced for some time.

Appoints New Assistant. Lincoln-State Superintendent Mc-Brien appointed W. D. Redmond as his assistant, to succeed L. P. Harnly, who died last week. Mr. Redmond is registrar at the Peru Normal school.

Check for General Barry. Lincoln-General P. H. Barry will shortly be in possession of \$2,500, paid him by the government for his services during the Spanish war, while adjutant general of the Nebraska National guard.

Farmer Burned Out. Plattsmouth-John Porter, living outh of here, started a fire and from defective flue the surrounding por tions of the building caught fire and the house was consumed. Some of the THEY WON'T SHUT DOORS.

And They Will Ride Backward, Reports a Traveler of Englishmen.

Travelers returning from England ell of two habits of the people of that country which impressed them. One is the average Englishman's aversion

to shutting the door behind him. "I don't know how it is in the English houses," remarked one who meturned recently from abroad, "for I was not in one of them, but I stayed in a hotel in London where there were a good many English people, and a dozen times daily I had to get up and shut a door to keep the draught away. "It didn't make any difference

whether it was a servant or a guest who went through, the door was left open. This was in the spring of the year, too, when the weather was chilly. I noticed the same thing in rafiway coaches and hotels of smaller towns."

The other English peculiarity is a preference for riding backward on trains. The Englishman will make for the seat with its back to the engine every time, plant himself down in it with every evidence of comfort and look wonderingly at anybody who picks out a seat facing the direction the train is going. Not once did one American traveling in England see a native choose a seat facing the front of the train unless there were no other seats.

With a smooth from and befiance Starch, you can launder your shirtwaist just as well at home as the steam laundry can; it will have the proper stiffness and finish, there will be less wear and tear of the goods, and it will be a positive pleasure to use a Starch that does not stick to the iron.

Reciprocity. "Every father thinks he has the finest baby in the world."

"Yes," answered the cynic, "and once in awhile, but not nearly se often a baby grows up to think it has one of the finest fathers in the world.

Their Natural Place. "Don't you believe balloon inventors are visionary people?" "Well, I must say, that as a rule,

they are usually up in the air."

Omaha Directory

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